UNOFFICIAL DETAILS.

THE ENEMY DEFEATED, AND HIS DEAD AND WOUNDED LEFT

ON THE FIELD. ABOUT FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN.

Several of the correspondents of the New York press with the Army of the Potomac have furnished accounts, more or less at large, of the engagements on Wednesday and Thursday last. Though all of them are highly interesting, we select the following account from the pen of Mr. G. W. Hosmer as being the fullest and most particular in its statements. His letters are dated "In 1st and 2d instant.

THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

Gen. Buford's cavalry had previously driven the rebel to the west of Gettysburg, beyond the seminary, and be-tween nine and ten o'clock A. M. the rebels gave his pickets a pretty sharp brush and drove them in.

Gen. Reynolds, with the First Corps, was on the road from Emmettaburg to Gettysburg, en route to the latter place, which the road approaches through the scene of the RECINNING OF THE PIGHT

General Reynolds at once threw forward the first division, under Gen. Wadsworth, which began to drive the enemy from the start. Very soon afterwards the second division of the same corps went on the right of the first

division, the third division on the left of the first, and the whole line began to advance.

Nearly west of the town, just in the outskirts, near the seminary, is a large brick edifice. Southward from this runs a piece of woods, and the seminary stands on a ridge which slopes to the west into a little open valley of ploughed fields and meadows, rich with grass and grain Beyond the valley is a ridge of higher land, thickly wooded The valley runs in a southwesterly direction, and at its lower extremity is a large farmhouse, near which the Eighth Illinois Cavalry was drawn up in the field, and same rich little valley.

Across this valley Gen. Reynolds' line advanced some condition did not go far until against it a heavy force of the rebel infantry was thrown, and Gen. Reynolds was in turn driven. But his troops retired step by step, and in excel lent order.

CAPTURE OF A SMALL REBEL BRIGADE.

Forward with the utmost enthusiasm pressed the rebe line, eager now to turn Reynolds' retirement into a rout Some of the rebels had too much energy and got too far for, while they pressed too closely on the right of the cen tre division, the left of the same division was suddenly swept around, and then enclosed in the handsomest manner an entire rebel brigade under Gen. Archer. Gen Archer and his whole staff were taken. About fifteen hundred of the enemy's men thus fell into our kands, and went to the rear. Small regiments were the order in this brigade. The regiments which made this capture were the Sixth Wisconsin, the Brooklyn Fourteenth, and the Ninetyfifth New York

ANOTHER ADVANCE AND SEVERE FIGHTING.

Though the First Corps still continued to retire, the re bel advance was broken soon after this, and Gen. Reynolds now prepared to go forward in earnest, apparentl forgetful that he had at first only gone in to support cav alry, and was likely to bring on a general engagemen with only one corps. Formed as before, his line went for ward and drove the enemy across the valley and over the ridge at the further side; but it was at great expense to us, as the fire with which they received our forces was terribly severe. From the hill the line of skirmishers was in the head and instantly killed.

ARRIVAL OF THE ELEVENTH CORPS. In rather less than an hour after the fight began the leventh Corps came up the same road by which the First had approached, and Gen. Howard at once assumed command of the whole field, while Gen. Schurz assumed command of the Eleventh Corps. Gen. Doubleday had already assumed command of the First Corps.

Across the north side of the town runs a creek, on which shortly after moon it was reported the rebels were massing troops, apparently to take the First Corps in its rear. To against an advance from that direction, Gen. Howard sent forward the first and third divisions of the Ele venth Corps, which moved across the rear of the First Corps and through the town, and took up position with the first division on the right. Gen. Steinwehr's division-the econd-was held as a reserve.

Meantime two or three of our batteries held a share parley with the rebel batteries posted on the hills that encircle the town, and their balls overshot our batteries some what and threw several shot in among the solid people of Gettysburg. Whether it frightened them or not I can hardly say REPULSE OF THE REBELS.

At about half-past two o'clock, while the batteries ex changed a heavy fire and some sharp musketry woke up the echoes on the right, the rebels advanced in heavy force against the First Corps, which slowly retreated from the hills beyond the valley to high ground near the seminary, where it prepared to make all the resistance it was capa ble of. It was reinforced there by some dismounted dragoons, and fought in the open field; for, though some rail fences were thrown down across the front of our line, they afforded no cover From the woods beyond the farmhouses, and across the open space, a rebel force of perhaps three large brigades advanced bandsomely in line of battle, while the rebel batteries near the general centre shelled our position hotly to cover the advance.

On came the line, right up within short range of our position, when it was opened upon with a fire so sharp and well served as to stagger and then completely repulse it. Backward went the line that came forward in such good order, a mere mass of stragglers, each of whom made the best of his way across the plain.

While the musketry was very hot in front of General Doubleday, a party of about one hundred rebels stole through the woods well up on Doubleday's left fisnk, and fired a large barn, one of those immense magazines of breadstuffs that in Pennsylvania so overpeer the comparatively small farmhouses. An immense black column of smoke soon began to ascend from the roof, breaking out be of the utmost value presently into a white, sulphurous cloud, and then into fierce red blaze. Under cover of this fire the rebel skirmishers exchanged numerous shots with a line of skir mishers from the cavalry on our extreme left

SECOND REPULSE OF THE REBELS.

Repulsed, but not vanquished, the rebel line was re formed and reinforced; and now, for a second time, came on a force nearly twice as great as at first. Once more also, the batteries threw shells, answered by our batteries on the left, and also by batteries of ours on the extreme right, which at this time threw shell at the position on the enemy's centre. Once more the packed, rapid rattle of every point that could possibly command a fire was crowned our file fire broke out, and once more the rebel line was broken and went to the right about in rout.

ANOTHER ONSET - OUR FORCES FALL BACK. There is a mysterious fatality connected with the third

of twenty minutes, onward for a third time came the rethat it completely overlapped the line of the First Corps on both flacks. Two brigades on the right were quite out of ammunition, and the order was given to retreat or the town; and our boys accordingly retreated in good order, while the rebels rushed forward with yells to ou

tion of the seminary was reached, when they came forward with a rush, and occupied a hill we had not deemed it n the extreme left began to retire.

THE FIELD AFTER THE BATTLE.

At this moment the field presented a true war picture. Across the fields to the right came the rebel line, with colors which fluttered in the pleasant breeze; in the centre were two farmhouses, outhouses, and barns in flames, and on the left the column of cavalry in retreat, while beyond all the rays of the sun beat down through the showery clouds and gilded every object with a peculiarly golden light, and over the heavens to the eastward stretched a magnificent rainbow.

The new position of the Third Corps was at a line of stone wall southwest of the town, along the slope of a hill on which is a cemetery. When the First Corps retired to the town the left of the Eleventh was uncovered, and a heavy advance completely on its right flank at the same time compelled it to retire. It affords me pleasure to say the Field," near Gettysburg, on the nights of the that this corps is reported to have fought well and lost many men. As I was on our extreme left I did not see the fight of the Eleventh Corps.

After our retirement on the town the rebel advance was not pressed further. And so ended a battle that was brought on in the most rash manner, yet which was well fought against a largely superior force, and gotten out of at last much better than we could have expected.

The rebel force fought by us was the corps of Gen. Ewell and that of A. P. Hill. South of the town is a high hill, on which is a cemetery, and this became the headquarters. Its slope to the west was held by the First Corps, and a continuation of hills from it toward the east placed so as to hold both flanks, the first division, under Gen. Williams, being on the extreme right, and the second division, under Gen. Geary, on the extreme left. The Third Corps, which came on the field just at nightfall, was nassed in the centre, ready to be used whenever occasion might require. Gen. Slocum, of the Twelfth Corps, had ed the command upon his arrival.

SOME OF OUR LOSSES.

Major Gen. Reynolds was placing his men when he was God's sake! forward, my brave boys-forward!" And forward they went-that iron brigade of old Col. Meredith which has never failed since the war began. Just formed our extreme left. Several farmhouses dotted this then Gen. Reynolds received his fatal wound, and falling over upon Capt. Wilcox, his aid, who was riding beside him, he exclaimed, "Good God, Wilcox, I am killed!" what hastily, almost before it was well formed, and in that Capt. Wilcox had his horse shot under him at about the same time, and was severely bruised by the fall.

Brig. Gen. Meredith was badly bruised by the fall of his horse, which was killed. His son, Lieut. Meredith, was vounded in the leg by a shell. Lieut. Woodward, aid-decamp to Gen. Meredith, was wounded by a musket ball in the right arm. Gen. Meredith's brigade went into the fight 1,830 strong, and came out with only 618. Among the killed, wounded, and missing are sixty-seven officers.

The light brigades of Tennessee and Mississippi, under Gen. Archer, were captured by Gen. Meredith's brigade. The Twenty-eighth Mississippi, Col. Root, was surrendered to Col. Dawes, of the Sixth Wisconsin.

The second division of the First Corps, commanded by Gen. Robinson, suffered badly. The first brigade was com manded by Brig. Gen. Paul, who was killed, when Col. Lennard, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, assumed command, but was shortly wounded, and the command devolved upon Col. Robert, of the Ninety-fourth New York. Gen. Baxter, of the second brigade, lost nearly all his staff in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Gen. Robinson, commanding this division, lost most of his staff. He took 2,500 officers and men into the fight and can report only eight hundred and ninety-six left. They captured Gen. Evans, from ten to fifteen hundred prisoners, and three flags. Lieut. Thomas, of Gen. Baxter's staff, was killed.

THE NEW POSITION AT GETTYSBURG. Gen. Reynolds, it seems more and more clear, fought rashly on Wednesday, and very probably against the wishes burg, and southward from it run three good roads, the occupied by one of the enemy's batteries principal and best of which is the Baltimore turnpike. than these we should have a shorter line to any point on was covered with a growth of scrub oaks. his route, and could consequently hit him wherever we might choose; while, if he should fight us without these

very disastrons. PREPARATIONS BY GEN. MEADE.

Gen. Meade (who arrived in the night of Wednesday) began from the first to mass his forces in such a manner as would enable him to hold these roads to the best advantage. South of the town the country is generally hilly; but there are three hills that deserve especial mention, as they form the points on which our line is drawn-Cemetery Hill, in the southern edge of the town; a nameless hill half a mile to the east of Cemetery Hill, and Sugar Loaf Hill. directly south of Cemetery Hill and about two miles distant from it. Between Cemetery Hill and Sugar Loaf Hill the ountry is open and level, and our men in that position faced directly west from Cemetery Hill to the nameless one; we faced to the north, and between the latter and Sugar Loaf Hill you looked to the southeast.

Our position was therefore a somewhat irregular riangle, and its peculiarity was that, practically, it had no flanks: for in case of necessity the line could have swept around so that the extreme right and left would meet on the turnpike. Our line from Cemetery Hill to the right was a rocky ridge, very thickly wooded; and here, during the early part of the day, some defences were constructed under the direction of Gens. Williams and Geary, of the Twelch Corps, which was posted at this place. Though many of those who helped to construct these defences thought that they would, like countless others, amount to early in the day, but when the battle became doubtful on very little when the fight came, they proved eventually to

POSITIONS OF OUR PORCES.

Gen. Steinwehr occupied Cemetery Hall, which com ands the town, while the fight raged on Wednesday, and at the close of that day's battle the remnants of the First and Eleventh Corps were posted there and a little down the line to the right and left, and there they remained on Thursday at the commencement of the second battle. On and the Fifth was so massed as to fill up the third line. The Sixth was put near to the Fifth when it came up.

On Cemetery Hill we had several batteries, and, indee with a battery; for, in addition to the guns regularly attached to the corps, we had up the reserve artillery. Throughout the wide extent of the fields enclosed within our lines ambulances and ammunition trains were packed time; and so, after a lull and period of comparative quiet every where, and it proved that they were all under fire. on Thursday, for the field of fire of the rebel guns opposite bels, quite as orderly as before, their line of skirmishers our right met that of the rebel guns opposite our left i firing as they came on. In so great force was this line this enclosed space, and shells exploded every where, and round shot burtled through the air in every direction.

> THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY. After what had taken place on Wednesday, and with

the knowledge of the force that had come up, there was good reason to believe, and all in camp did believe, that Thursday would be ushered in with the noise of battle.

the enemy's pickets and ours in the streets of the town, worth while to hold after the other was taken. On also for we held part and they part, and sometimes a gun in came another line in support behind this, and our cavalry one of our batteries would send an experimental shell towards the enemy's lines. The enemy through all this kept which it was thought indicated that heavy ammunition was scarce in the rebel camp.

During all the earlier part of the day very little w known in respect to the enemy's movements, but it was thought to be clearly made out that he was massing his and that of Gen. Ayres, regulars, to the left, with Gen. forces on our extreme right. In view of this additional preparations were made to meet whatever might come in that direction. But there were some who thought that the movements of the enemy towards our right were madonly for show and to distract attention from more impor tant points; for such was the nature of the country that had the enemy really wished to mass his forces there, he could have done it without making a man visible.

AN ARTILLERY FIGHT. All day more or less picket firing had taken place of our left, and it became pretty sharp between two and three P. M. Some movements were in progress behind

this fire, and to develop these Gen. Sickles was ordered to advance with the whole Third Corps. This advance brought on the general engagement Under cover of a fire from the eight brass pieces in bat

tery on the open field, the corps went forward in line of battle, corps and division and brigade colors all in the air and the men in excellent spirits. Then the enemy's artilfield. In turn our pieces on Cemetery Hill opened on successfully. those of the enemy in the field; other batteries of the enemy nearer our centre opened on those on Cemeter; was held by the Eleventh, while the Twelfth Corps was Hill, and so it went around until our guns on the northern face of the hill engaged the enemy's batteries two miles across the country, on our right. The whole valley in which Gettysburg lies was one immense network, with th trace of shells from battery to battery.

Such a concentration of fire on our position naturally necessitated some movement of ambulances and ammuni tion wagons, and in ten minutes after this extensive duel began the Baltimore turnpike was lined with vehicles in motion towards safer places. All sorts of shaky fellows fatally wounded, and urging them on to the support of also improved this opportunity to effect a slight "skedad-Gen. Buford. He cried out in his enthusiasm, "For dle," and soon the column of men in motion towards the rear became more considerable than the column of vehicles. When men once begin to go each additional shell that explodes in the air above them makes them want to go faster, and, owing to this peculiar constitution of the human animal, a stampede down the Baltimore road was imminent, when a line of men was established and every fellow disposed to retire was forced to the front.

By this shelling the Cemetery Hill was cleared. A of officers gathered together, inspected the position, and canvassed the possibilities. Many men sat upon the graves, leaned against the tombstones, and recounted their various mischances. Orderlies came and went incessantly. for there Gens. Howard and Steinwehr had their head quarters. Altogether the city of the dead was a very lively place, but very soon after the artillery fire became warm, t was deserted by all but the Generals whose headquar ters were there, and the men necessary to hold the place. THE INFANTRY ENGAGED.

Meantime the musketry fire on our left seemed to be come every moment more and more fierce. Already the Third Corps had once been driven in disorder from ground t had won, but, rallied by Gen. Sickles in person, it had again gone forward, and now held its place with desperate tenacity against a very heavy force, for this advance of our left had developed that the enemy's forces were in reality massed here; and when the Third Corps took the the enemy which might otherwise have come when we of the evening of the 3d instant: were not so well prepared to receive it.

Hard pressed on its whole line, the Third Corps calle or support, and at five P. M. the Fifth Corps was marched from its position on the Baltimore turnpike, by a little cross road, right across to the little hill just north of Sugar Loaf Hill, and went into action on the left of the Third of the commander of the army; yet his battle, which lost | Corps. This advance developed still further the intention brown out some distance, and Gen. Reynolds went out to us many men, gave us full information of the whereabouts of the enemy, which was to get around our left flank, and the position north of Gettysburg, or perhaps led him to ammunition wagons near it. As the division of regulars believe that we had a greater force in his front than we and Griffin's division of the Fifth Corps went forward, then had, and so made him fear to make any such con- and before the fire had opened on their front, some fire siderable movement as would be necessary to take up a swept from their left down the line, and the right brigade new position in presence of this army. At Gettysburg all of the division of regulars was wheeled so as to face that the good roads in this part of the country converge. All way. No sooner had it done so than the fire in front the other roads, except those that meet here, are mere opened, which then came in the rear of the right brigade byways for the use of the neighborhood, narrow and soon and threw it into some confusion; but it was rallied and cut up, and thus rendered unfit for the movement of an went on again, and the line of the two divisions drove the army. Northward from Gettysburg run roads to Harris- enemy before it until it had taken the position previously

> Here a fire was concentrated on these two division For any movement towards its own border, therefore, the from batteries further to the rear, and at the same tim sion of these roads which run to the south was ne- the enemy was reported on their left. At once the line cessary to the Southern army, and these roads once in our was ordered to retire, and went back steadily to the crest sion the position of the Southern army became criti- of the hill. This hill was not particularly precipitous, but al; for should Lee attempt to retire by any other roads on the front it was very rough and rocky, and the cres DISASTROUS REPULSE OF THE ENEMY.

> It was half an hour before sunset, and now came the roads and win, he would win but little more than a way final great attempt with which the rebels usually endeavo to get out, and if decisively beaten his defeat would be to close up great engagements—the attempt which certainly has in the larger number of instances been crowned with success. Here, however, it met a different fate Two divisions, which proved to be Anderson's and Mc Law's, of Longstreet's corps, were formed for this grea attempt, and came forward in their usual magnificen style. They had difficult ground to come over, but on the came, over rocks and through the low wood, until within a fair distance, when they made a rush with all possible yells roared out in one. They did not keep their line very even, but they were scarcely less impetuous as a mass than they would have been in line. They killed men on the crest of the hill, over the crest, and men were even driven well down on the other side; but these railied on those that held their places, and bullets were poured into th rebel mass by volleys. Checked, broken, beaten back by this one Titanic effort of the Fifth Corps, the attacking column was scattered down the hill, and the battle was over on the left, with the enemy completely beaten.

> A NIGHT ATTACK AND REPULSE. In twenty minutes after the heavy fight was over our left, the last vestige of daylight was gone, and the moon was so much enveloped in clouds that it was scarcely cossibly to see at all. Just in this impenetrable darkness the fire of pickets began across on our right, and in a little while swelled into a heavy continuous fire. This was at the post where the Twelfth Corps had been placed our left all of the Twelfth Corps but one brigade had been sent over there. The brigade thus left was the Third, of Gen. Geary's division, made up of five New York regiments-the Sixtieth, Seventy-eighth, One Hundred and Second. One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, and One Hundred and Forty-ninth, and was commanded by Brig. Gen. George S. Greene. Though the force was so slight the command was in worthy hands, and thus our brigade was enabled to hold a line which had previously been occupied the open country to our left lay the Second and Third Corps, by a corps. Gen. Wadsworth sent down a few men from the First Corps, and Col. David Ireland, of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York, gathered together some loose men on the road, and compelled them to take their places behind the field works against Gen. Greene's position. The enemy advanced in two lines. Our mer neld their places well, and repulsed at this point four charges, when the enemy gave up all further efforts. Phough I recount Gen. Greene's victory thus briefly, the ire on his front was continuous for thirty minutes.

For seven hours without cessation the Army of the Po tomac has been tried by the fire. It has suffered terribly, but has beaten the enemy in the hardest fight it has yet

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Mr. M. L. CROUNSE, another New York corres ous graphically describes the battle of Thursday: At about 41 o'clock P. M., the enemy sent his first

the third, in good order, skirmishers ahead, until the post- Day broke in quiet, however, and breakfast was taken at comfortably near Gen. Meade's headquarters. From this case. Now and then there were little disputes between the enemy's pickets and ours in the streets of the town, sanguinary engagement yet chronicled in the annals of the

The artillery attack, which was made by the enemy the left and centre, was rapidly fellowed by the advance of marvellously shy with his artiflery, and did not fire a shot, his infantry. The Third Corps received the attack with great coolness. The rebels at once made for our flank, and kept moving heavy columns in that direction. This ne cessitated support, which was quickly given by the Fifth Corps-the division of Gen. Barnes being sent to the right, Crawford in reserve.

The battle now became perfectly fearful. The arm engaged each other at very short range, and for three long hours the war of musketry was incessant. I have heard more noise, louder crashes, in other battles, but I never eaw or heard of such desperate, tenacious fighting as took place on this flank. The enemy would often bring up suddenly a heavy column of men, and force our line back, only to be in turn forced back by our own line of glittering

Our gallant columns covered themselves with glory over and over again. They fought a superior force in num The dispositions of the enemy were very rapid, for look where you would on that field a body of rebels would be advancing. Our dispositions were equally rapid, and the enemy found more than their equal in such gallant veterans as Sickles and Birney and Humphreys. At half-past six Gen. Sickles was struck in the right leg by a piece of shell, and borne from the field. The injury was so great lery, so long silent, began on our left at the pieces in the that amputation became necessary, and it was performed

The struggle grew hotter and hotter. The Second Corps was called on for aid, and though its own position was strongly threatened, yet the first division, formerly Gen. Hancock's, flung themselves into the fight with desperation and after a long and obstinate conflict the enemy slowly and sullenly gave way. In this last charge the brigade of Gen. Caldwell, Second Corps, and that of Col. Switzer, from the Fifth Corps, won great honors. The charges made by our men deserve mention, but want of time forbida.

The battle lasted till fully 84 o'clock, when the enemy fell back to his old position, and left our veterans the ensanguined victors of that field. Our pickets were thrown out, and our lines covered most of the field, including a great many of the enemy's dead and wounded. I visited some portions of the line by moonlight, and can bear per sonal witness to the terrible ferocity of the battle. In front stone walls or fences, the rebel dead lay piled in lines like winrows of hay.

A great and magnificent feature of this fight is the spler did use of artillery. Though our line of battle was only day it had been occupied by lines of men, and there groups a mile and a half long, yet almost every battery belonging to the Army of the Potomac was more or less engaged Every one of the reserve batteries was brought into ac tion, the positions for use being numerous. The enemy also used artillery largely, but not to near so great an ex tent as we did. From this they suffered immensely, and specially on the left, where canister was largely used. believe we lost no artillery, unless it was two or three disabled pieces, though it was very wonderful we did not

THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

All the various reports agree in stating that the battle of Friday was decisive in favor of the national arms. This attack, like those of the two preceding days, was com menced by Gen Lee. The field of the conflict was on the south side of Gettysburg-most of the musketry fighting in the forenoon being within the woods, while the artillery was posted on eminences, from which the timber had been cut. The following account of this sanguinary engagemen initiative, it only precipitated an attempt on the part of is from the reporter of the Associated Press, under date

The battle began at daylight in the morning, at which time the batteries of the enemy's right wing opened on our left, and shortly after those of his centre followed. After half an hour's cannonading, doing but little damage to us, the fire slackened and only occasional shots were ex-

Shortly afterwards the enemy's left, composed entirely of infantry and sharpshooters, made an attack on our right hat our skirmishers and front line were driven back from their entrenchments, but by the aid of the batteries in the rear, and the indomitable bravery of the Twelfth Corps we regained the first position, and captured a considerabl number of prisoners. Several hours of ominous silence followed the repulse.

A GREAT ARTILLERY F.GHT.

At one o'clock the enemy fired two shots, apparently as signals for the grandest artillery fight ever witnessed on this continent. It is estimated that before a moment elapsed eighty guns opened upon us. Our batteries re turned the compliment with interest. The air seems literally thick with iron, and for more than an hour it seemed impossible that man or beast could live through it. Strange to say, the enemy's accuracy of range exhibited on the two previous days was wanting on this occasion Most of their shells exploded far in the rear of our front and generally missed our batteries.

Under cover of this feu d'enfer Lee advanced his columns of infantry from their cover, and made several desperate attempts to carry the line by assault, but each successive attempt was repulsed with terrible bavoc to their

THE FINAL STRUGGLE-TERRIFIC SLAUGHTER.

After an hour's incessant cannonading the fire grew les itense for a brief period, but was again renewed for a short time with equal spirit. During this period some of our batteries, whose ammunition was expended and the men exhausted; ceased to fire, and on the approach of the eserve batteries withdrew to the rear. The enemy, only seeing the batteries withdrawn and mistaking this for a retreat, made a rapid infantry charge up the hill and attained a position in one line, cutting to pieces and almost nnihilating the Maine infantry supports; but, before the had time to rejoice at their imaginary success, the freel batteries poured in a deadly fire of canister and case shot. The infantry reserves on either flank of the gap charged them and added greatly to their destruction. They were completely surprised, and hundreds threw down their arm and asked for quarter. Nearly the entire brigade of Gen Dick Garnett was surrounded, and Garnett himself, wounded, barely made his escape. Longstreet was reported mortally wounded and a prisoner. He is reported to have died au hour afterwards.

PRISONERS TAKEN-THEIR REPORTS.

About 4.30 P. M. the artillery of the enemy slackened and had entirely ceased at five. The last shot which they fired was far beyond their original position, and the in fantry columns had withdrawn to their covers.

We took upwards of three thousand prisoners. The enem captured but few if any of our men. The rebel prisoner report that Gen. A. P. Hill was killed outright upon the field, and that their officers suffered far greater casualties than in any previous engagement.

SOME OF OUR LOSSES IN OFFICERS. So terrific was the fire of the enemy that the small ho where Gen. Meade and staff were quartered was perforate by several shots. Many of the staff horses were killed around the house. Gen. Butterfield was struck in the breast, and it is feared internally injured, by a piece of shell which exploded in the building. Gen. Joseph Dicken son, of the staff, had his left arm perforated by a flying fragment of a shell, and it seemed a miracle that no greater damage was done to life or limb. Several of our general officers were wounded in the engagement. Gen. Hancock was wounded in the leg; Gens. Gibbons, War ren, and Hunt, were wounded. In consequence of the excitement and difficulty in ascertaining their location, the names of many prominent officers reported as killed could

not be ascertained by the reporter. THE BRAVERY OF THE SOLDIERS.

Too much credit cannot be given to the men at our bat teries, who for hours stood to their guns under a broiling sun and surrounded by the missiles of death, retiring only to give their positions to others when their caiseons and limbers were exhausted of ammunition. The infantry ennts by a salvo of artillery, his first shells falling ungaged also nobly did their duty, and the ene my to-day at

, their hands received the greatest disaster ever admis tered by the Union forces.

All officers award the highest honors to Major General Meade for the abic generalship he has displayed since he assumed command, and particularly for the coolness, decision, and energy of this memorable Third of July.

Last night, believing it to be his duty to the cause, to learn how far he would be supported in the approaching conflict, he summoned his corps and division com manders for consultation.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. MEADE.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at the Head quarters of the Army of the Potomac forwards the follow-ing congratulatory order, issued by Gen. Meade on the Fourth of July:

GENERAL ORDER No. 68. The Commanding General, in behalf of the country thanks the Army of the Potomac for the glorious result o the recent operations.

Our enemy, superior in numbers and flushed with th pride of a successful invasion, attempted to overcome or destroy this army. Utterly baffled and defeated, he has now withdrawn from the contest.

The privations and fatigues the army has endured, and the heroic courage and gallantry it has displayed, will be matters of history to be ever remembered. Our task is not yet accomplished, and the Commanding General looks to the army for greater efforts to drive from

our soil every vestige of the presence of the invader. It is right and proper that we should on suitable occur sions return our grateful thanks to the Almighty Disposes of Events that, in the goodness of His providence, he has

thought fit to give victory to the cause of the just. By command of Major General Meade: S WILLIAMS, A. A. General.

GEN. FARNSWORTH KILLED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, JULY 5. The rebel General Pender is wounded. Generals Johnston and Kemper (rebels) are killed. Gen. Farnsworth of our cavalry, is killed. The rebel losses are estimated at 20,000. Our troops are in excellent spirits. Gen. Butterfield's wound is more severe than supposed, but not serious at all. The rebels abandon their wounded and

MOVEMENTS TO INTERCEPT THE ENEMY. NEAR GETTYSBURG, JULY 5 .- The enemy have retreated towards the Potomac. Their skirmishers were drawn in last night, and a small cavalry force, probably the rear guard, passed through Emmittsburg this mornin about daylight.

Our troops have been engaged all day in burying the dead, relieving the wounded, and collecting arms, many thousands of which belonged to the rebels.

The rebel pontoon bridge at Dam No. 4 has been de stroyed by our cavalry, almost unopposed, and the cavalry, at last advices, had gone up to Williamsport to destroy two bridges there.

Other preparations are in progress to intercept Lee passage of the Potemac, and our army is already in motion. So much time, however, has elapsed since Lee com-menced to withdraw from our front that his advance may have reached Williamsport to cross before we can pre

Lee yesterday paroled about two thousand Union pr oners. They were received by Gen. Couch.

It is not true, as stated, that Longstreet was capture and died. Gen. Hunt, chief of artillery, was not wounded. Both of these reports were apparently well authenticated and freely believed.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. COUCH.

HARRISBURG, JULY 6 .- Gen. Couch has pushed for ward all his effective force to co-operate and join with the Army of the Potomac, and is, by order of Gen. Meade, pushing the troops forward as rapidly as they are organ-ized. The country may rest assured that he is doing all in his power to advance the interest of our cause. His advance is already in contact with the enemy, and aiding in the glorious results.

The troops under Gen. Pierce, formerly Milroy's com mand, arrived yesterday at Chambersburg, and pushed oners, two wagons loaded with plunder, and three pieces of artillery. The prisoners were stragglers, making their way to the Potomac in company with wagon trains.

PURSUIT OF THE FLYING ENEMY. BALTIMORE, JULY 7, P. M .- Advices from the army up to two o'clock P. M. on Sunday, July 5, state that General Meade's headquarters were at Creagerstown last night and were to be in Frederick to-day.

Gen. Meade has telegraphed that Lee's army is retreat ng in wild confusion Every available man in Baltimore and Washington being burried to Frederick to intercept Lee's flying and demoralized troops.

We learn that the rebel retreat is towards William through Hagerstown, by several roads, and that Frederick and the South Mountain are held by a large Federal force. There is a probability of another battle at or near Antietam

FLIGHT OF GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

LOSS OF PRISONERS, CANNON, WAGONS, &c. DESERTION OF THEIR WOUNDED.

GETTYSBURG, JULY 6.—The reports from the front are very cheering. Our cavalry, supported by infantry, are close upon the heels of the enemy, and important results are likely to occur before night.

A despatch from Gen. Gregg this morning reports that the rebels, instead of going to Chambersburg, are pushing to Greencastle. The roads are very heavy in conof recent rains, and trains upon trains are stuck in the mud. The enemy are abandoning all their wounded on the retreat. Every house and barn for fifteen miles is an hospital. They are leaving all, Generals and Colonels, as well as privates. All their wounded will fall into our hands. We have taken thus far six thousand prisoners, besides

Another despatch states that the head of the rebel retreating column passed through Greenwood, twelve miles northwest of Hagerstown, on Sunday forencon. On Sun day night Longstreet's headquarters were at Jack's Moun tain, ten miles from Gettysburg. Ewell's headquarters were at Fairfield, eight miles distant. When the rebels passed through Fairfield they were moving rapidly in three

The slaughter among the rebel General Officers has been ery great. Major Gen. Trimble is a prisoner within our nes with his left foot gone. Brig. Gen. Kemper is a prioner and in a dying condition. Gen. Armistead, who was captured on Thursday, is dead. Major Gen. Hood was unded in the arm. Gens. Beth, Pender, and Picket are also known to be wounded. Gens. Barksdale and Garnett

The enemy are reported to have a trestle bridge just built across the Potomac, above Williamsport; if so, it is feared their main force may escape.

MORE CAVALRY OPERATIONS.

HANOVER, JULY 6 .- Our cavalry continue to harass the enemy's rear. The rebels have aba ed, and they are now mostly in our hands. We have buried large numbers of their dead. Gen. Farnsworth's body was recovered to-day. Our scouts report that Lee is making every effort to gain a strong position on South Mountain Gap. He is, however, on country roads, which ed to be almost exhausted with great fatigue.

THE PURSUIT OF GEN. LEE.

The subjoined extracts from the Fredericktown corre spondence of the Baltimore American show that the tele-graphic reports published yesterday of a battle being in progress on the line of the Potomac were the mere inven-tions of some ambitious reporter or the emanation of a too credulous correspondent. No general battle had taken

that Gen. Lee has chosen the old field of Antietam as his next battle ground.

FREDERICK, JULY 7-A. M. Frederick has again become the scene of activity that belongs to the presence of a great army in pursuit of a flying enemy. By the time that this reaches you the whole Army of the Potomac, travel-worn and battlescarred, yet buoyant and enthusiastic as I have not seen it since it laid before Yorktown, will be here, and a large portion of it gone forward perhaps to seek a new battle field. The avant couriers of the army have been passing brough the streets of Frederick all day. Throngs of cavalrymen, long lines of wagons, and galloping staff officers have made the streets resound with noise and excitement.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS. Parties who left Hagerstown to-day report that the head of the rebel army had already commenced coming there, and that there seemed to be indications that it was to be massed there, perhaps to try conclusions again with the Army of the Potomac. This is, however, very doubtful. The greater probability is that Lee will push as rapidly on to the river as possible, and try to regain for his army on the soil of Virginia the confidence and prestige they have lost on this side of the line. If, with his army buoyant and sesured of victory, he could not win at Gettysburg, how can he expect to do so now, when the conditions are so greatly changed? If he fights again this side of the Potonac it will be with the Army of the Potomac infinitely stronger in morale and reinforced up to its full strength pefore the three glorious days of July, whilst he himself

his panoply of supposed invincibility shattered to fragments WHAT WE ARE DOING. Though the rebels may reach the other side of the Poomac without further punishment, it will still not be for want of effort on our part to inflict it on them. Our cavalry, under Pleasonton, is on their flank, and will not fail to strike hard. Buford, Gregg, and Kilpatrick are miles in front of here, and the advance of our infantry columns is also where it ought to b?. The South Mountain passes are ours, and with these evidences of further possible success we must await results.

is at least twenty-five thousand weaker in men, and with

OUR CAPTURES. Comparing the various estimates which reach me I think that our captures of prisoners will reach nine or ten thousand. To this number is to be added the badly wounded, who will be gathered up all along the line of Lee's retreat, and the stragglers and deserters our cavalry are already gathering up. The rebel loss in killed and slightly wounded can bardly fall below twelve or thirteen thou sand, which will swell their total loss up to twenty-five thou sand, about thirty-three per cent. of the total of seventyfive thousand men Lee brought over the Potomac with

4

I put down our losses in killed and wounded at twelve housand, and believe that will fully cover them. This is the whole extent of our losses. Of prisoners we lost none except the few officers whom Lee was able to carry off. Three thousand of our men who fell into his hands he pa roled, but this parole, under the terms of the cartel, is of no effect, because Gen. Meade positively refused to agree

FREDERICK, TUESDAY, NOON. There is no intelligence of the movements of the rebel army beyond the statement that they are in considerable force at Hagerstown. Our cavalry are operating actively on the flank and rear, and are picking up hundreds of

GEN. KILPATRICK'S CAPTURES

The prisoners who arrived here yesterday and still are camped outside the town, except the wounded, who have been sent to the hospitals, were captured by Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry between Greencastle and Smithburg, and are to be added to the sum total of prisoners captured at Gettysburg. They were with a long wagon train of sick, wounded, and stragglers, and were captured without much opposition. They number about one thousand. Most of them are North Carolinians, with a sprinkling of Mary anders, several of the latter being from this city.

REINFORCEMENTS.

Considerable reinforcements have reached here, includ ing among the regiments the Ninth Maryland. The rapidity with which this regiment has been recruited and put in the bly join the Maryland brigade. Gen. Kenly, it is under stood, is to have command of a division of Gen. French's Army Corps. The New York Seventh also arrived this

FREDERICK JULY 7-P M It is hardly permissible to refer in more than general terms to the enormous military activity and prepara of which Frederick is at present the theatre. Of what exactly is doing, where the troops are going, and other points of information which the public might like to hear. t would not be right to speak. It, however, may be said that the War Department seems at last in earnest in backing the Army of the Potomac, and if Lee only can be caught

any where short of the fortifications of Richmond his hance will be a slim one. OPERATIONS OF OUR CAVALRY.

We have reports, as yet without any of the particulars, of the wholesale and successful operations of our cavalry. Buford has had a fight and captured wagons and prisoners; Gregg is operating successfully, and Kilpatrick is dashing to and fro, gobbling up and burning trains, and sending prisoners to the rear by hundreds. The heavy rains have so cut up the roads that the rebels are aba much of the trains, and leaving the wounded they at tempted to carry off in wagons taken from the farmers al

along the line of their retreat. ARRIVAL OF GEN. MEADE. Gen. Meade and Staff arrived at noon to-day and estab ished their headquarters at the United States Hotel. Gen. Meade was received with much enthusiasm by the people of Frederick and the soldiers. Soon after his arrival deputation of ladies waited upon him and presented him

with bouquets, wreaths, &c. THE POTOMAC. A ride to Monocacy Junction this afternoon enabled me to obtain from the railroad men correct information in re-ference to the condition of the Potomac river. A military train went up to Harper's Ferry to-day. There are four feet of water over the rocks at Sandy Hook. The river is therefore entirely unfordable, as there must be from six to seven feet of water at the best fords. It is still rising.

THE REBEL PONTOON TRAINS. There seems to be some doubt whether the rebels had any pontoon bridge across the Potomac except that destroyed by our forces at Falling Waters. Reports received here from Williamsport say that the rebels have no bridge there, but are working desperately to improvise means of crossing. A number of the men are reported to have been drowned in attempting to cross. If these reports are true, and Lee is detained on this side until the Army of the Potomac reaches him, his army is done for. With the spirit that now prevails among our army, and the added stre given to it by the large reinforcements it is now receiving "bagging" will become a possibility.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8. The rain has been pouring down all night. It is no longer a question whether the Potomac is fordable, but whether the rebels can maintain pontoon bridges across it, if they have them. Of course the rain will interfere with the movements of our army, but to the rebels it may

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERN, JUNE 30 .- An elaborate article appeared in the Raleigh Standard of the 23d instant, supposed to be from the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, denying the right of secossion from the Federal Union, affirming the right of Federal coercion, disclaiming the propriety and justice of the pending assaults against the Union, and strongly assert-ing the right of any State to withdraw at will from the

Confederate States.

The Raleigh Standard of the 23d favors a Convention of all the States to procure peace, either by a reconstruction

of the Union or by a peaceable separation.

The Rev. R. J. Graves, of Hillsboro, North Carolina, who was arrested last autumn on the charge of treason to the Confederacy, has just been discharged, through the efforts of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham.